

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 27 February 1953

NO. OF PAGES 5

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1C

25X1X

INTELLIGENCE

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT 1. Polish and Soviet Units and Offices in
Szczecin

2. Polish Engineer Unit in Podjuchy

PLACE
ACQUIRED [REDACTED]DATE OF
INFO [REDACTED]Polish and Soviet Units and Offices in Stettin.

1. Prior to the end of 1951, the barracks installation northwest of Stettin (Szczecin), (054/Q 55), on the southwest side of Al. Wojska Polskiego, which formerly quartered a German motor transport unit, was occupied by a Polish AA unit. The installation consisted of 5 three-story green-stuccoed brick buildings with red tile roofs and, near these buildings, 4 single-story light gray sheds for guns and prime movers. The installation had an iron fence set in concrete on the street, a brick wall on the northwest and a board fence on the southwest. An inscription reading "Koszary Wojsk Polskich 73" was over the entrance gate. About 20 AA guns of different calibers towed by prime movers participated in a review held on 1 May 1951. The guns were marked with the white letters "UF" or "BF", about 20 to 30 millimeters high, followed by two-digit figures with the Polish eagle on a white disk. A searchlight unit, with four searchlights which were more than one meter in diameter, mounted on two wheels and hauled by trucks, followed the guns. Twelve soldiers with red collar patches and red cap ribbons rode on each truck.
2. The barracks installation of a Polish armored unit adjoined the barracks in the southeast. It consisted of 5 three-story buildings and 3 light gray garages. Between the installation and the road, there was an iron fence set in concrete. The troops in the installation wore bluish-gray uniforms and black cap ribbons. Tanks seen there had long gun barrels of at least 100-mm caliber. Forty tanks were observed at the review on 1 May 1951.¹
3. Prior to February 1952, the former German Infanterie Kaserne, between ul. Mickiewicza, ul. Klonowicza and ul. Wernyhora, quartered a Soviet engineer unit of about 1,000 men who wore red cap ribbons. The barracks included five three-story green buildings and had an iron fence set in concrete on ul. Mickiewicza and fences of wire netting on the other streets. Details of the unit were detached to the harbor zone for guard and fatigue duty. The only weapons seen were rifles. An equipment and fuel depot was in three single-floor buildings, 50 meters long, in the eastern section of this barracks installation.²
4. In May 1951, a Polish infantry unit, which wore red cap ribbons, was in a barracks building consisting of 4 three-story buildings and 1 single-story building on the opposite side of ul. Mickiewicza. Source estimated that he had seen about 500

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soldiers marching. Rifles, light machine guns and heavy machine guns were observed.³

5. A WOP unit, of about 300 troops wearing a green service color, was billeted in a barracks installation adjoining in the south and extending as far as ul. Lukasinskiego. The unit had some trucks and 12 horse-drawn vehicles. The installation consisted of five three-story buildings and a stable and was surrounded by an iron fence set in concrete.³
6. Prior to September 1951, a Polish heavy artillery unit was billeted in the northern part of the barracks installation east of ul. Wernyhory which consisted of 4 three-story and 2 single-story brick buildings. It was bordered on the north by ul. Klonowicza and on the east by ul. Janickiego. The barracks area was surrounded by a brick wall, 2 meters high on ul. Wernyhory and by an iron fence set in concrete on the other streets. Ul. Wernyhory was closed by a board fence on its north and south end. The guns of this unit were drawn by prime movers. The guns had large rubber-tired spoke wheels, a high protective shield and comparatively short barrels. About 16 guns were seen at the review. The soldiers wore red cap ribbons.³
7. The southern section of the barracks installation, which was bordered by ul. Mackiewiczza on the south, consisted of 5 three-story red-brick buildings and 1 single-story building and quartered a Polish infantry unit. Source saw the unit marching to the training ground north of Torney through ul. Zwirki Wigury where he lived and estimated its strength at 1,000 soldiers. Source was unable to recall further details.³
8. The training ground near the suburb of Torney was bordered by ul. Twardoskiego, ul. Witkiewiczza and ul. Santocka. The rifle ranges of the units garrisoned in Stettin were on the south edge of this area where the shooting contest for the championship of Poland was held in the summer of 1951.
9. In the fall of 1951, a military chemical and technical laboratory was established on the site of the destroyed subsidiary army ordnance supply depot west of the Torney railroad station. Seven single-story buildings were reconstructed, and some others were under construction. Source occasionally saw horses, goats and rabbits at a building in fenced in compartments and rats and mice in cages. The guard detail wore red cap ribbons.
10. In the fall of 1951, the 15th SP Brigade was billeted in the former Grenadier-Kaserne, which bordered on Kopernika, Sambora, Potulicka and Narutowicza streets. The installation consisted of seven three-story buildings and a single-story brick building. A large inscription on a board above the main entrance on ul. Kopernika read 15 Brygada Sluzba Polsce. In the fall of 1951, this brigade constructed a road to Golecino from the main railroad station along the Oder river. A fenced special two-story building and two radio towers, about 40 meters high, were at the southeast corner of the barracks installation.⁴
11. In December 1951, the former artillery and engineer barracks on Potulicka, Narutowicza, Gen. Sowinskiego and Kilinskiego quartered a Polish infantry unit. The barracks consisted of two three-story red brick buildings and a long single-story building surrounded by a wall, 2 meters high.⁵
12. The voivodship and Resident Officer's Office of the MO was accommodated in a four-story red brick building, east of the artillery and engineer barracks installation. The installation was bordered by Kazubaska, Narutowicza, Potulicka and Czarneckiego streets.
13. In December 1951, the barracks installation west of the artillery and engineer barracks installation was occupied by a Polish infantry unit. The installation

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bordered on Narutowicza, Kilinskiego, Gen. Sowieskiego and Glowackiego. The Modlinska and so-called Monte Casino also belonged to the barracks area. They were three villa-like three-story buildings and seven single-story buildings.⁵

14. In December 1951, the former Viktoria-Kaserne I, which was bordered by Al. Piastow, Gen. Sowieskiego and Dabrowskiego, quartered the KBW district headquarters. The installation consisted of three three-story red brick buildings and two villa-like two-story buildings.
15. Four three-story and one two-story red buildings, surrounded by brick walls, 2 meters high, were south of Gen. Sowieskiego, between Kilinskiego and Potulicka streets. A Polish military construction enterprise was quartered there.
16. In May 1951, three buildings, located in the former New Artillery Kaserne on the north side of the road to Pasewalk, quartered Polish infantry. The other six three-story buildings were used for students.⁵
17. The headquarters of the Polish resident officer was in a three-story gray building northwest of No 2, ul. Zaleskiego. Source believed that some other corps headquarters was also located there as he saw 3 Polish generals there in May 1951.⁶
18. A Soviet military hospital and an officer's mess were located in the former Bethanien Diakonissen-Krankenhaus (hospital), prior to February 1952. The three three-story brick buildings and the officers' mess were at the intersection of Mickiewicza and P. Wawrzyniaka. The Deutscher Klub was in a two-story building adjoining the officers' mess.⁷
19. The Soviet quarter bordered on ul. Piotra Skargi, Al. Wojska Polskiego, ul. Milaszewskiego and Al. Armii Czerwonej. The villas there were occupied by families of Soviet officers and were not well kept. The permits for entering the Soviet harbor zone had to be applied for at the Soviet Consulate which was on ul. Piotra Skargi.
20. A Polish military hospital was northwest of ul. Piotra Skargi in a four-story red building surrounded by a brick wall, 2 meters high.⁸
21. The voivodship headquarters of WOP was opposite the Polish hospital on the southeast side of ul. Piotra Skargi where the German Army corps headquarters was located.
22. The voivodship headquarters of the Polish SP (Service to Poland) was in a two-story building adjoining the Soviet military hospital in the north prior to February 1952.
23. The voivodship hospital of the UB, KBW and MO was in a three-story gray building, with two new wings, on the north side of ul. Jagiellonska and just east of a railroad line.⁸
24. Prior to February 1952, the voivodship headquarters of the UB was in a five-story building at the intersection of ul. Malopolska and ul. Piotra i Pawla and in a four-story building at the intersection of ul. Malopolska and ul. Bankowa. The sentries wore blue-gray uniforms with dark-blue cap ribbons.
25. A WOP detail of 15 men was quartered in the Gumience railroad station southwest of the town.⁹
26. The Polish recruiting office for the town and district of Stettin was quartered in a two-story building, on the north side of ul. 5-go Lipca. An inscription on the entrance read Wojskowa Komenda Rejonowa, Miasto i Powiat.
27. The harbor zone district "North" detail of the WOP, about 30 men, was quartered on the east side of ul. Strzalowska at the intersection of ul. Swiatowida. The 30-man harbor zone district detail "South" of the WOP, was quartered in a four-story building at the intersection of ul. Storada and ul. Kapitanska. The harbor

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zone detail "East" of the WOP, which also had about 20 men, was billeted on the south side of ul. Danska, formerly ul. Czajkowskiego, south of the harbor basin named "Basen Warty".

28. The supply-depot for Polish units stationed in Sztettin was at the junction of ul. Rugianska and ul. Ludowa in a former workshop area of the Vulkan shipyard. It consisted of a four-story red building with loading ramp and two railroad spurs.
29. Prior to February 1952, about 300 troops of the Soviet technical unit mentioned in paragraph 3, were quartered in a four-story red building on the north side of ul. Bytomska. They belonged to the unit performing guard and fatigue duty in the Soviet sector of the harbor. About 40 German specialists worked in the workshops there. Soviet Major Popoff (fnu) (phonetic spelling) was in charge of this sector of the harbor.² Soviet railroadmen escorting the trains on the Breslau (P 52/C 41) line were also billeted in the building on ul. Bytomska.
30. A Soviet military bakery was in a two-story building on the north side of ul. Robotnicza between Golecino and Zeleckowa. A Soviet soldier said that a Soviet jamming transmitter was close to the bakery.
31. Soviet and Polish officers used to meet in the rooms of the "Society of Soviet-Polish friendship" on the south side of ul. Bogurodzicy. The relations between Polish and Soviet lower ratings were rather strained and, because of fights which had occurred between them, the Soviet soldiers were temporarily restricted to barracks.

Polish Engineer Unit in Podeluch.

32. Prior to May 1952, a Polish engineer unit, which was quartered in Podeluch (Podjuchy, O 54/Q 55) in a barracks installation east of the railroad station, was repeatedly observed when source rode past. They had red service color. Seven three-story gray buildings, two of which were at right angles to the street, were inside the area of the barracks installation which was surrounded by an iron fence on a brick foundation. Two wooden sheds about 60 meters long, containing engineering equipment were west of the railroad station. The canals between the branches of the Oder river were used for water exercises, and the ground training area was southeast of the town and east of the autobahn. An ammunition depot guarded by Polish soldiers was in a forest adjoining the south side of the autobahn, about 2 kilometers east of the town. About six single-story buildings, each approximately 30 meters long, and the ruins of eight other buildings were seen.¹⁰
33. Source stated that no new barracks installations had been erected after the end of the war, either in Sydowsee, south of the barracks installation, or Finkenwalde (Zdroje) (O 54/Q 55).¹⁰

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1. [REDACTED] Comment. The AA unit has not been previously reported. The tank unit, which has not been identified, was previously reported. See [REDACTED] 25X1A

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. The Soviet technical unit quartered in this barracks installation was previously reported under the command of a Soviet staff quartered at No 19, ul. Piotra Skargi [REDACTED] Major Popoff (fnu) was previously reported. See [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED] Comment. Infantry, WOP and motorized artillery were previously reported quartered in the other barracks buildings in Kreckow.

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The units there are presumably the 39th or 41st Infantry Regiment, parts of the 8th WOP Brigade and a heavy artillery battalion. It is unlikely that the latter belongs to the 34th Artillery Regiment of the 12th Infantry Division. It was not possible to identify the guns.

- 25X1A Comment.
4. The former Grenadier-Kaserne was previously reported to quarter a Sluzba Polsee (SP) unit.
- 25X1A 5. Comment. There are indications that the 39th or 41st Infantry Regiment is quartered in this barracks installation. These two regiments are carried with headquarters in Stettin.
- 25X1A 6. Comment. This building probably houses the headquarters of the 12th Infantry Division which is carried in Stettin.
- 25X1A 7. Comment. The former Bethanian hospital was previously reported occupied by Soviets. See [REDACTED]
- 25X1A 8. Comment. In addition to the hospitals mentioned there is also the new hospital on the north side of ul. Jackowskiego in Kreckow.
- 25X1A 9. Comment. The Gumience (formerly Scheune) railroad station, is a railroad crossing station on the border of East Germany.
- 25X1A 10. Comment. Two engineer barracks were southeast of the railroad station prior to the end of the war. The water training area was northwest of the station, the engineer area was south of Podejuch, east of Kluetz, and an ammunition depot was adjacent on the east. Source's statement that no new engineer barracks had been erected in Sydowsaue and Finkenwalde disagrees with a previous report. The engineer unit mentioned possibly is the 5th Engineer Regiment which is carried in Podejuch.

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